

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1877.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

APOLLINARIS NATURAL Mineral Water, HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT.

Cortschackoff Feels His Power Waning, and Tenders His Resignation.

Austria Abandons the Project of Occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Stone-Throwing Rendered Hazardous by Residence in Glass Quarters.

Progress of the Operations Directed Against the Bulgarian Rebellion.

The Turks Burn a Hospital at Eski Sagra Containing 800 Sick.

Appalling Condition of the Fugitive Myriads Driven Out of Bulgaria.

The Crops in Bulgaria and Roumelia Rotting in the Ground.

Col. Baker, of Turkish Inclinations, Given Important Consideration.

BULGARIA.

SHIPKA PASS TO BE ABANDONED BY THE RUSSIANS.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, NO. 6 PALACE PLACE, STRAND, AUG. 13—10 p.m.—This morning's dispatches inform us that it is now considered doubtful whether Shipka Pass will be held much longer by the Russians. From a military point of view, it would be to their advantage to abandon the passes, since no use is to be made of them, and next year the Balkans can be turned if it should be desired to get beyond them.

AT TIENOA.

At present the Russian army is penned in at Tienoa, and deprived of liberty of action. It would go hard with the Bulgarians in Tienoa, who are said lately to have haled the Grand Duke Nicholas as a deliverer, if the Russian troops should be withdrawn; but this consideration has not prevented the evacuation of Boumali, where the population was raised in insurrection.

THE ATROCITIES.

The Constantinople correspondent of The Carrasco Tribune reports that the scenes of last year are beginning to be repeated in Bulgaria. There are 10,000 Bulgarian refugees at Adrianople and 6,000 at Salvi.

THE DOBRUDZHA ARMY.

It appears certain that no part of the Dobrudzha column has been sent towards Simnitza. Reports from that quarter describe the whole body as stationary in position near Trajan's Wall, and, if they be correct, about 50,000 men, or two corps, are isolated and almost useless for the present. From the rapid gathering of available battalions it may be assumed that a grand engagement will soon be fought, and, when it is over, we shall have a clearer opinion of the Russian prospects than we can have at this period of preparation.

THE FUGITIVES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A correspondent at Karaburun writes that appalling accounts continue to come in of the misery of fugitives from the districts devastated by the Bash-Bazouks and Bulgarians. Thousands of women and children are homeless, destitute, without clothing, medical attendance, and food. Immediate relief on the largest possible scale is most sorely needed. The Pasha promises to distribute the fugitives among Constantinople, Adrianople, and Philippopolis. The correspondent suggests a motion for a city of refuge on an island near Constantinople, under the protection of a neutral flag and a neutral guarantee from the belligerents.

CROPS.

are rotting in the ground, and no provision is made for the winter.

THE BAROQUE.

The correspondent speaks favorably of the conduct of the Turkish regulars, but severely blames the Government for employing or not controlling the irregulars, who commit the worst excesses. Even the fugitive women and children who come for protection to the Turks have to be guarded by regular troops lest they should be further injured by these savages.

THE BULGARIA.

are behaving in the same way as the Bash-Bazouks and Bulgarians, to be ever ready to strike again in the disturbed districts. Even philo-Russian severely condemns Russia's conduct in first instigating the Bulgarians to revolt, and then leaving them to the mercy of the Turks, whose right to treat them as rebels is in June.

SPARKS.

GORSCHACKOFF'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Neustadt's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that, although it is decided in official quarters, it is an undoubted fact that Gortschakoff, at the close of July, tendered his resignation. It will not be decided whether it will be accepted until the Czar arrives at Cortecon, near Bucharest, a few days hence. The reason for the resignation is that Gortschakoff promised the other party that their interests should have full weight in a settlement of the Eastern question, but finds his influence declining before the extreme party. He also opposes Rothman and Serian co-operation.

ABANDONED.

The Austrian Government has made a decision through its agents that, in the present condition of affairs in the East, the project of occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina is abandoned. This is attributed to the numerous meetings in Hungary in favor of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

THE SITUATION AS CORRECTED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The London Daily News' correspondent states that, after his return to England, he corrected his recent summary of the situation. He now states that Gen. Dragomiroff is in Tisnava, not before Lovatz; Prince Muravy is entrenched before Salvi; and, after the abandonment of Kazenlik, it seems doubtful whether the Balkan passes will continue to be held by the Russians.

A SUPPORTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—It is stated on good authority that Maresca Pasha, the Turkish ambassador to London, recently wrote to the Porte that he had reason to believe the British Government would shortly ask the authorization for a fleet to enter the Bosphorus on

certain contingencies, in order to protect Christians. It is said the Porte replied that the fleet could only come as the avowed ally of Turkey. It is also asserted, though on doubtful authority, that this reply was withdrawn on the energetic remonstrance of Mr. Layard, British representative at Constantinople.

BAKER.

The services of Col. Baker have been secured by Lieut.-Gen. Mehmet Ali, and he has gone to the front with three other well-known English officers.

IN ARMENIA.

The correspondent writes that the stories of Turkish atrocities in Armenia are untrue. The Turkish regulars behaved well, but the irregulars were guilty of atrocities past belief.

SULMAN.

SHIRKAN, Aug. 13.—Suleiman Pasha, taking

the offensive, has marched through Feridach, a Balkan pass, and sent a strong reconnoitering force as far as the Karatoun, opposite the village of which the Russians were found in 5,000 houses destroyed.

THE SITUATION CONCLUDES.

from information received, that the Russians have adopted a uniform system to try to seize defenseless villages, and, after destroying them with cannon-shot, to massacre the unarmed inhabitants and carry off women for the purpose of outraging their persons, when they are not killed at first. The Russians threaten Christian villages with the same fate if they do not surrender, or if their inhabitants refuse to be entered.

FRANCE.

FRANCHE-MARNE.

ROUEN, Aug. 13.—The steamship Frisoquine, built for preserving fresh meat on long voyages, has arrived from the River Plate with a cargo of meat in fine condition. One hundred and twelve days have elapsed since she began loading.

IN ARIA.

ERZURUM, Aug. 13.—The Russians have advanced upon Apulika. Gen. Terukoff has advanced to Balklukte. Ismail Kakkil is returning from the Russian territory towards the frontier.

THE IMPERIALISTS.

PASIA, Aug. 13.—The Minister of War has advanced to Balklukte. Ismail Kakkil is returning from the Russian territory towards the frontier.

THE SULTAN'S RESIGNATION.

ADRIANOPLIS, Aug. 13.—Five thousand Muslim refugees have left, and 2,000 are expected from Kavala.

THE SULTAN'S RESIGNATION.

ADRIANOPLIS, Aug. 13.—The Sultan has advanced to Balklukte. Ismail Kakkil is returning from the Russian territory towards the frontier.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Theatres.—Revister's Theatre, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "Serpentine." Mechanics' Meet, Maye, Price, etc.; Messrs. Wheeler, Hammon, Pearson, etc.

Holiday Theatre, Randolph street, between Clark and Lasalle. Enseignement of the Young-Singer Company. "Miss Mulvan." Mechanics' Morris, Heron, Jewett, etc.; Messrs. O'Neill, Parsons, Stedman, etc.

Aschafft Theatre, Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of J. H. Mack's Metropolitan Olympia. The La Rue Family, the Grecian Lolo, etc.

Base-Ball Park, Twenty-third street, corner State. Championship game between the Louisville and Chicago Clubs at 3:30 p.m.

Base-Ball Park, Twenty-third and State streets. Game between the Indianapolis and Chicago Clubs at 3:45 p.m.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were generally active and旺 yesterday. Mess pork closed 17½¢ per lb. lower, at \$12.95 for September and \$13.83 per lb. higher, at \$13.08 for October. Lamb closed 2½¢ lower, at \$1.03; \$1.08 for August and 97½¢ for September. Corn closed 10½¢ lower, at \$3.45 for August and 4½¢ for September. Oats closed 5½¢ lower, at \$3.6 for August and 22½¢ for September. Hay closed 2½¢ lower, at \$2.45 for August and 2½¢ for September. Barley closed 10½¢ lower, at \$2.45 for September. Hops closed 5½¢ lower, at \$7.50 for August and steady. Cattle were more active and firm. Sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105.25 in greenbacks at the close.

Greens at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 95.

The workingmen of Indianapolis oughtn't to have overlooked old Blue-Jackets while engaged in endorsing the late strike.

Sixty New York conductors on the Second Avenue line of cars have gone to jail for gobbling fares paid to them by passengers.

It has been agreed among the County Commissioners to give BAKER, one of the highest bidders, the contract for furnishing the county with coal for the coming year. The ignorance of the other bidders is accounted for by the inability of the Commissioners to see them. There is but little doubt that BAKER contrived to see the Board.

Notwithstanding Ald. McAULIFFE's intelligent and patriotic scheme of refusing to pay any gas bills, and thereby leave the streets in total darkness, the Council Committee on Gas decided to report favorably on the ordinance fixing the price at \$2 on the West Side and \$1.65 on the South. When the matter came up in the Council it was referred until the next meeting.

Serious apprehensions concerning the health of Senator MORROW are felt by his physician, who met him at Peoria, and proceeded direct to his home in Richmond, where, through absolute rest and careful nursing, it is hoped he may improve in health. Paralysis is the enemy feared, his left arm having been rendered useless by a recent stroke.

The Health Officer is rising to a keen appreciation of his responsibilities as testified in his recent report, which sets forth the condemnation of one man, one shoulder of beef, three hogs, one calf, and forty-six pounds of fish. It is true that several million cubic feet of condemned, extra-distilled stink still flood the atmosphere, but who, with this array of condemned ham, shoulder, hog, and calf, not to speak of forty-six pounds of fish, before him, would denounce Chicago's Health Department as a "d—d bunch of scoundrels."

The spread of the cattle plague in England has necessitated the House of Commons Committee, appointed to investigate, to the recommendation of some rigid rules. Their report strictly prohibits any importations from infected districts, and orders that all cattle shall be killed at the place of landing. Cattle markets and fairs are to be stopped, infected farms to be quarantined, and all cattle sheds in towns to be placed under inspection. The very air is full of the disease, and the utmost caution has become necessary in the preservation of the brutes which have so far escaped the infection.

It is positively asserted by a correspondent of the London Standard that GOVERNOR-KOZAKOV has sent in his resignation, which will be acted upon when the Czar rescues COTECENI, a few days hence. The reasons assigned are that their interests should be protected in the settlement of the Eastern question, and his fear, in the light of his declining influence, that he will not be able to make that promise good. This may or may not be true. GOVERNOR-KOZAKOV is an old man and has repeatedly said to be believed, and it is not improbable that age and failing health have urged him to abandon the cares and avoid the vexations of diplomatic commissaries.

Down in the southwestern part of the city, in the vicinity of the lime-kiln, there is a huge pond, in some places from forty to sixty feet in depth. Prior to the riots its banks were much affected by the Bohemian population of that neighborhood, who fished or swam in the waters, an inclination suggested. But since that day the mob was met and buried back by the police, the fakers and bathers have deserted the pond, and a horrible smell arises from its depths. There has always been a feeling that a small proportion of the dead men resulting from the onslaughts of the riotous Thursday have been accounted for, and a suspicion is gaining strength that their bodies were flung into the pool that no trace of their connection with the

bloody charges along the viaduct might ever be followed up and used in disrepute toward their memory. There may be nothing on which to found these suspicions, but no especial harm could follow upon a careful examination of the pond and a thorough dragging of its bottom, that the bodies may be decently interred if there are any there, or if there be not that all rumors may be promptly set at rest.

Col. JOHN A. JONES has been discharged from further durance in the Missouri Penitentiary. Judge KREMER, decided yesterday the point raised in the habeas corpus proceedings, which was that the punishment being cumulative and the Court having transcended its powers in sentencing him on more than one count, he was entitled to his discharge after having served the term prescribed by law upon that count. The Court held to be well taken, and released the prisoner upon his furnishing \$100 bond to appear at any time, as the matter will be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court. After great congratulations JONES started for St. Louis on his way to Georgetown, D. C.

There is a rumor that 500 or 600 laboring men contemplate a visit en masse to the Mayor to lay their poverty and grievances before him, and demand work or some amelioration of their unfortunate condition. They deprecate, it is said, any noise or demonstration, and propose to squelch any disturbing element. This will be impossible.

A gathering of 500 workingmen contemplated a thousand or more riotous spirits, who, taking the honest element for a basis, will organize therupon such a mob as will entirely defeat the object of the visit. Let the workingmen appoint a small committee, composed of the more intelligent among them, and they will secure more than their whole number could acquire by obstructing the sidewalks, filling the Mayor's office, and bringing in their wake a crowd of bummers with whom they have no association or sympathy.

The gentlemen comprising the Committee on the Resumption act. Under that act the greenbacks are to be redeemed in gold coin, there being no silver. Having redeemed them with gold, how is the Government to redeem them? For what will it issue them? Will it buy bonds, or buy more gold, and then use the gold to redeem them over again? That will not be redemption.

Prohibitory laws against the employment of children under 14 years of age in the industrial establishment.

Abolition of all conspiracy laws.

Gratuitous administration of justice in all courts of law.

Sanitary inspection of all conditions of labor, means of subsistence and dwellings included.

Gratuitous instruction in all educational institutions.

10. Labor statistics in all States as well as by the National Government; the officers of these bureaus to be taken from the ranks of the labor organizations and elected by them.

11. The abolition of the patent and all other laws or privilages to individuals or companies to the detriment of labor.

12. The repeal of all tariff and other acts which provide for the collection of the public revenue by indirect method, and the substitution thereof for a system of direct taxation guaranteed in proportion to the amount of property or income to be taxed.

13. Railroads, telegraphs, and all means of transportation to be controlled by the Government for the purpose of abolishing the wages-system.

14. All industrial enterprises to be placed under the control of the Government as fast as practicable and operated by free co-operative unions for the good of the whole people.

There are so many astounding propositions contained in this brief manifesto that we despair of examining them all at one time; however, we will go as far as reason and patience will admit.

It is conceded that the net exports of species are \$55,000,000 a year, and \$130,000,000 are required for customs duties. It is claimed that the American mines produce \$70,000,000 annually, but it is a mistake that this latter is any more available for Government uses than is the gold in the Bank of England. In either case the Government will have to buy it. The gold paid to the Government for duties will be paid out again for interest on the debt, and for paying its foreign expenses and for the payment of wages.

We are decidedly in favor of the payment of wages in lawful funds, and have no objection to weekly payment, but if a failure to pay wages be made a penal offense, we do not see how Government can avoid making the failure to pay other debts a penal offense; then the mildest thing that can be done is to revive the system of imprisonment for debt, which was abandoned in England a good many years ago, and which, if in vogue in this country just now, would require a multiplication of prisons. We suppose, of course, the political workingmen desire that the incarcerated debtors shall be supported at Government expense; and they cannot be made to work out their board, because that would bring them in competition with the workingmen, whom it is the aim of the new party to protect. Government would have to enlarge its budget considerably in hard times.

We presume that it is the average workingman's idea of freedom to punish all men who desire the personal liberty of working more than eight hours; at all events, the managers of the new party think so, or they would not make such prohibition a conspicuous feature of their platform. Of course, the accomplishment of this scheme means a reduction of the country's product by 20 per cent, and a proportional increase of prices, so that the workingmen cannot then buy as much for their money as they can now. It is also aimed by the droves at the industry and frugality of those who want to accumulate something for illness, old age, or incase of emergency.

If employers are to be made liable for all accidents to employees, it is not unlikely that the number of employers will materially diminish, and the number of unemployed men increase in inverse ratio. There is no calling in life which is protected against accidents, and they occur more frequently from personal carelessness than any other cause. If every contractor who undertakes the trades-union class proper—do not exceed 15 or 20 per cent of the population, it is not unlikely that all the rest of the people who have property or business, acquired or built up by personal application and industry, will unite, if necessary, in overwhelming the Communist classes.

But let us suppose that, by any supernatural intervention, the Government should become possessed of all the railroads, telegraphs, transportation and industrial interests, that the wages-system should be abolished, and all the business of the country run on the co-operative plan, where the Government as a single entity should receive a share equal to that of a brakeman or a porter—what kind of a Government would that be?

Intruded with the care of property worth thousands of millions of dollars, employing a couple of million men, and in receipt of a thousand or more millions annually for distribution,—what kind of Government would that be? Can anything be conceived that is more like chaos? Would not this be literally "organizing hell upon earth?" Who would furnish the capital? Who would make good the deficiencies in hard times? In fact, who would do the work? The scheme is transcendental beyond the grasp of the most visionary of mortals. The wild-est enthusiast and the most ingenious demagogue have never imagined a Utopia half so millennial.

If the workingmen of the country insist upon experimenting with this insane idea, we think perhaps some agreement could be reached by which a certain section of the country lying between the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevadas should be set aside for them to begin operations on the new plan. They can never get a fair trial otherwise under our form of government, because the popular majority is so largely in favor of an intelligent system and the right of man to what he earns and saves. But they can have a large strip of unoccupied territory in which to set up their Utopia, if they will only agree to take all the political demagogues with them who pander to their insanity.

The New York paper, however, argues that notes being more convenient than gold, "in the fall months our banks have to ship twenty or thirty millions of money to move the Western crops," and will deposit the greenbacks under the law which provides for their payment in the proportion of 80 per cent of the new bank circulation. The Government, by the Resumption act, will have to furnish all the gold for all the business and all the banks of the country, and is to do this through the redemption of green-

backs.

redeemed, supposing that their release were to be followed up and used in disrepute toward their memory. There may be nothing on which to found these suspicions, but no especial harm could follow upon a careful examination of the pond and a thorough dragging of its bottom, that the bodies may be decently interred if there are any there, or if there be not that all rumors may be promptly set at rest.

And in granting this it really cuts off the modes of raising and redeeming greenbacks which the resumptionists have advocated.

The Government is not a bank; it does not lend money; it has no revenue except what is derived from taxes; and it can pay out no money unless the same be specifically appropriated by Congress.

Col. JOHN A. JONES has been discharged from further durance in the Missouri Penitentiary. Judge KREMER, decided yesterday the point raised in the habeas corpus proceedings, which was that the punishment being cumulative and the Court having transcended its powers in sentencing him on more than one count, he was entitled to his discharge after having served the term prescribed by law upon that count.

The repeat of all patent laws is, of course, intended to put an absolute check on all inventions. The labor-saving machine is one of the bigbeasts used by the political demagogues who prey upon the workingmen; of course, if inventors can receive no remuneration for their inventions the inventions will cease, and this "competition against labor" (intelligent people call it an auxiliary of

the Resumption scheme) will be got rid of permanently.

It is very evident that a widespread and determined effort is being made to establish a National Workingmen's Party. Already in several States of the Union, political conventions have been held, and mass-meetings declaring a political purpose in organizing the workingmen have been numerously attended in many of the large cities. The basis of this movement is a general organization of workingmen extending throughout the country, and said to embrace 570 sections, numbering 57,000 members. This organization has a Congress, and two boards, one executive and the other administrative, and it claims to publish, support, or control forty-one newspapers in different languages. The establishing of trades-unions and the direction of strikes have heretofore been the principal purposes of the organization, though some attention has been given to shaping the political opinions of the workingmen between the two parties. Now, however, it is proposed to launch out with the broadest political ambition, and to set up a third party called the "Workingmen's Party of the United States" or the "Protective Labor Party." The attempt has been made before, and with such poor success that we should think the outlook would discourage even the enthusiasts, and render them suspicious of being used as the tools of demagogues. It is more important to inquire, however, what the workingmen propose to accomplish. Fortunately this has been pretty explicitly declared, and with a good deal of harmony. The platform adopted by the Ohio State Convention, held in Cincinnati last Saturday, is almost literally the same that could be found in the *Times* account of the new party (including the absorption by Government of all railroads, telegraphs, etc., to which we refer elsewhere).

It will add a few hundred millions to the Government expenses every year. This increase, as well as the present expenses, the new party proposes to assess mainly on the farmers of the country by abolishing all tariff and internal revenue taxes and substituting direct taxation. Direct taxation is limited to the income tax and tax on real estate. The latter must be apportioned, under the Constitution, according to population and representation. If \$80,000,000 or \$100,000,000 a year were raised by taxing incomes (which would be a difficult matter), then, according to the present expenses, every Congressional District would have to contribute about half a million a year in additional taxes; but, adding the increased expenses proposed by the new party, at least \$2,000,000 a year would be levied upon the farms and cities which is virtually the same thing.

The Treasury receives greenbacks now and bank notes in payment of all taxes and other dues to the Government except customs dues, and pays them out again, but that can hardly be said to be redemption.

Certainly the Resumption act. Under that act the greenbacks are to be redeemed in gold coin, there being no silver. Having redeemed them with gold, how is the Government to redeem them? For what will it issue them? Will it buy bonds, or buy more gold, and then use the gold to redeem them over again? That will not be redemption.

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11. The abolition of the patent and all other laws or privilages to individuals or companies to the detriment of labor.

12. The repeal of all tariff and other acts which provide for the collection of the public revenue by indirect method, and the substitution thereof for a system of direct taxation guaranteed in proportion to the amount of property or income to be taxed.

13. Railroads, telegraphs, and all means of transportation to be controlled by the Government for the purpose of abolishing the wages-system.

14. All industrial enterprises to be placed under the control of the Government and "operated by free co-operative trades-unions for the good of the whole people."

There are so many astounding propositions contained in this brief manifesto that we despair of examining them all at one time; however, we will go as far as reason and patience will admit.

It is conceded that the net exports of species are \$55,000,000 a year, and \$130,000,000 are required for customs duties. It is claimed that the American mines produce \$70,000,000 annually, but it is a mistake that this latter is any more available for Government uses than is the gold in the Bank of England. In either case the Government will have to buy it. The gold paid to the Government for duties will be paid out again for interest on the debt, and for paying its foreign expenses and for the payment of wages.

We are decidedly in favor of the payment of wages in lawful funds, and have no objection to weekly payment, but if a failure to pay wages be made a penal offense, we do not see how Government can avoid making the failure to pay other debts a penal offense; then the mildest thing that can be done is to revive the system of imprisonment for debt, which was abandoned in England a good many years ago, and which, if in vogue in this country just now, would require a multiplication of prisons. We suppose, of course, the political workingmen desire that the incarcerated debtors shall be supported at Government expense; and they cannot be made to work out their board, because that would bring them in competition with the workingmen, whom it is the aim of the new party to protect. Government would have to enlarge its budget considerably in hard times

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Rio Grande City, Tex., Entered by Fifteen Mexican Desperados.

Two Citizens Shot, the Jail Broken Open, and Two Outlaws Released.

An Unlucky Inflationist at Joliet, and His Future Engagements.

Extraordinary Celebration of a Happy Event in a Diver's Dive.

A BARREN DISCHARGE.

Social Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 13.—Thomas Hayes, alias John Ogle, was discharged from the Penitentiary at noon to-day after serving a five years' sentence from the United States District Court at Springfield for passing counterfeit money. He was arrested immediately after his discharge by Deputy United States Marshal Sillwell, of Chicago, and Deputy United States Marshal Ford, of Cincinnati, and is wanted at the latter place for passing counterfeit money. As the crime he is accused of is proven he is good for a long sentence in the Ohio Penitentiary, after which Tennessee will demand him ten years the time he spent in the penitentiary. He is a man of no fixed abode and was never into the ordinary channels of society. Candidates were placed every Tuesday and Friday, and he was never seen again. The trial of the man who had carried the city by some巧妙的手段, but it is hard to see what is in their new leader.

of her own. When a farmer wagon-own full of potatoes "murmurs" all rattle to the big one in full display at the

a similar thing in the case of and applies, by the barrel. It is not a natural law, as the How foolish, then, to charge depravity!

(cont.) "THE TRIBUNE

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Moderate Outflow of Currency—Clearings, \$3,000,000.

The Produce Markets Active and Generally Weak—Provisions Heavy—Hogs Steady.

Large Receipts of Grain—Prices Decline in Consequence.

FINANCIAL.

The chief point of interest in the financial situation at present both East and West, is the movement of currency. The time has not yet arrived for the full outflow that takes place each year, but it has fairly begun. The orders of the Chicago banks are considerably larger than they were two or three weeks ago, but are still of moderate volume.

Business in discounts is quiet. Trade is dull, and there is consequently a dearth of good negotiable paper made for goods purchased and delivered.

The bank rates are doing their usual business with little variation, and the little that is done. Outside operators are not borrowing freely, and their paper is not much in demand.

Rates of discount were 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at the banks to regular customers. Call loans are quoted at 6 per cent.

Trade exchange was sold yesterday by banks at 50 per cent. 1,000 dollars.

The clearings were \$3,000,000.

BANK BUSINESS FOR JULY.

The full returns of the Clearing-Houses for July are little more satisfactory than the incomplete reports last week led us to expect. At San Francisco the balance is still in the hands of the national bank, but the position is not yet secure, due, it is true, to the accession of important banks which formerly did not do business through the Clearing-House. The same may be said of the time in transactions for four weeks ending July 28 compared with the corresponding weeks last year, but it is a little more favorable.

There are no figures available for the four weeks ending July 28, compare thus:

July 19, 1877.	July 19, 1876.
\$1,500,000.	\$1,500,000.
183,773,267	183,773,267
Philadelphia, 183,773,267	183,773,267
Cincinnati, 183,773,267	183,773,267
Baltimore, 183,773,267	183,773,267
New Orleans, 183,773,267	183,773,267
Pittsburg, 183,773,267	183,773,267
Chicago, 183,773,267	183,773,267
Kansas City, 183,773,267	183,773,267
St. Louis, 183,773,267	183,773,267
Memphis, 183,773,267	183,773,267
Atlanta, 183,773,267	183,773,267
Mobile, 183,773,267	183,773,267
Charleston, 183,773,267	183,773,267
Wilmington, 183,773,267	183,773,267
Total, 183,773,267	183,773,267
Total fifteen cities, 183,773,267	183,773,267

The total clearings of the Clearing-House in seven cities, and the aggregate transactions outside of New York, at fourteen cities, are \$842,000,000, or 52 per cent. The whole of this loss cannot be traced to the transfer of business to New York, which Philadelphia had lost last year, but a considerable part of the gain here is to be other than stock transactions.

The effect of President Jewell's policy to brokers that "no freezing-out process will be inaugurated, but the Company will be carried on for the benefit of those who renew their policies rather than for those who do not," will probably speedily, in the opinion of the Board of Commissioners, in the direction of the stock market, and the money, a large scale of that recuperative power which comes from the appropriation of the money of retiring policy-holders. The reserve of the Company has declined between Dec. 31 and July 25 from \$1,104,000 to \$1,000,000.

The express companies are likely to be interested in the new management that have been brought forward.

The Bulletin thinks the expression of a desire to do business with the new management is only a first step, and the second, in the direction of the debt-bearing interest in coin, to that of coin which the interest has matured, and then the 4-per-cent bonds, taken together, will be a greater sum.

Otherwise the 6-per-cent called bonds and the 4-per-cent bonds issued for their redemption would both appear on the debt-statement and the bonded debt of the country would appear actually to be increased.

THE NEW YORK BANK RESERVES.

The apprehension that has been expressed that the decrease in the New York bank reserves would make the New York market stringing this fall is not shared by the financial journals of New York. The Public believes that the bankers of that city will pursue no course but that of the protection of the public.

The opinion of the Board of Commissioners of the Treasury Department is that the fall arrival of the 6-per-cent bonds will be a moderate one, and that interest upon them ceases to run. They then may be transferred from the account of debt-bearing interest in coin, to that of coin which the interest has matured, and then the 4-per-cent bonds, taken together, will be a greater sum.

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THE NEW YORK BANK RESERVES.

A careful summary of the impeachment proceedings by the Senate of New York against Bank-Superintendent Ellis is given by the New York Tribune of Aug. 11. The committee of investigation has been greatly forward to indicate that Mr. Ellis acted from corrupt motives, but that it is difficult to defend his long hesitation in permitting the express companies to do the same.

The Tribune says: "The express companies have come near the truth, but it is not stated that Superintendent Ellis belongs to the class of trading politicians. These men never have any official morale in any conception of the nature of a public trust. When placed in a position of responsibility, faithfulness and strict integrity are the exception. Superintendent Ellis' case illustrates the rule, not the exception."

THE GOLD MARKET AND THE STENDAL STIMATE.

Importers, and others legitimately interested in the gold market, have been encouraged by the statement of Mr. Stendal, of New York, that no evidence has been enough forward to indicate that Mr. Ellis acted from corrupt motives, but that it is difficult to defend his long hesitation in permitting the express companies to do the same.

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THE GOLD MARKET AND THE STENDAL STIMATE.

The meeting to-day in New York of a committee of Directors of the two telegraph companies is plausibly viewed as part of Gould's scheme to purchase St. Louis. The rise last week in Western Union stocks was a decided advantage taken of its set of many who were buying, and buying again, before the price was carried down. The Western Union in the negotiation is commonly looked upon as a move in the interest of the speculators, who wish to sell both their Western Union and A. & F. stocks.

NOT ALL THE GREENBACKS IN THE TREASURY INCLUDED IN DEBT STATEMENT.

The Treasury Department generally holds about \$40,000,000 greenbacks which are reported to be held for the redemption of bank notes, the funds deposited by banks in the treasury in liquidation of their circulation, and to the credit of disbursements of the treasury. The Treasury Notes have a face, apart from 100th and 200th and 500th and 1,000th and 2,000th and 5,000th and 10,000th and 20,000th and 50,000th and 100,000th and 200,000th and 500,000th and 1,000,000th and 2,000,000th and 5,000,000th and 10,000,000th and 20,000,000th and 50,000,000th and 100,000,000th and 200,000,000th and 500,000,000th and 1,000,000,000th and 2,000,000,000th and 5,000,000,000th and 10,000,000,000th and 20,000,000,000th and 50,000,000,000th and 100,000,000,000th and 200,000,000,000th and 500,000,000,000th and 1,000,000,000,000th and 2,000,000,000,000th and 5,000,000,000,000th and 10,000,000,000,000th and 20,000,000,000,000th and 50,000,000,000,000th and 100,000,000,000,000th and 200,000,000,000,000th and 500,000,000,000,000th and 1,000,000,000,000,000th and 2,000,000,000,000,000th and 5,000,000,000,000,000th and 10,000,000,000,000,000th and 20,000,000,000,000,000th and 50,000,000,000,000,000th and 100,000,000,000,000,000th and 200,000,000,000,000,000th and 500,000,000,000,000,000th and 1,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 2,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 5,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 10,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 20,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 50,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 100,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 200,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 500,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 20,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 20,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 20,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 20,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 20,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 20,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th and 200,000,000,000,000,000,

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The total revenue receipts yesterday were \$94,291.30—out of the light days in this city.

Mr. Potter Palmer returned home from the East yesterday, leaving his family at Manchester, Vt.

Col. John H. Roberts, Assistant City Attorney, is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Probate Court.

Gov. Shelby M. Cullom and his two daughters will arrive in this city this morning, and stay at the Grand Pacific Hotel several days. The young ladies will take a trip to Lake Superior.

A recent meeting of the Society of the Sons of Moses—natives of the Isle of Man—resolutions adopted expressive of sorrow at the death of the late James Kelly, a member and an old citizen.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasseh, optician, 85 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a.m., 70°; 4 p.m., 68°; 10 a.m., 76°; 12 m., 77°; 4 p.m., 76°; 8 p.m., 75°; 10 p.m., 74°.

Mr. J. H. McVicker recently presented to the Second Regiment \$50 "silver tickets" good for any day this week, including Saturday matinee. Last evening the Board of Officers passed a resolution of thanks to Mr. McVicker for his generosity.

The regular weekly meeting of Methodist ministers was held yesterday, their being no new members or tractors. About one-half of the church members are in the West. Considered an exhausted experience. Elder Jutkins did not turn up, and no business whatever was transacted.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Charles Palmer, 20 years of age, a shotgun and a rifle, and a No. 12 shotgun, while loading a rifle with a 22 cartridge for a patron's use, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen. He was carried to his home, No. 8 South Green street, and was there attended by a physician, who pronounced the wound very dangerous indeed.

A correspondent asks if an officer of the United States Army has the right to vote at a Presidential election. He says the boundaries of the State of which he is a citizen. An officer does not acquire the right to vote or a residence by reason of being stationed at a particular point. He retains his original rights, no matter where he may be located.

At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning the horses attached to an Indiana streetcar ran away near the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets. In five seconds they were pulled into a buggy, and the broken shaft running into one of them instantly killed it. The horse and buggy were completely demolished. The driver was carried to the hospital, and was there attended by a physician, who pronounces the wound very dangerous indeed.

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A meeting of coopers was held at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall Sunday. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Schilling, presided. Robert Winkworth was chosen Secretary. A committee of three were appointed on permanent organization and instructed to report on constitution and by-laws.

A meeting was held at a branch of the International Union of North America was postponed until next Sunday, when the meeting will be held again in the same place at 3 o'clock sharp.

The Floating Hospital treated 1,075 cases last week, at an expense of less than 13 cents per capita. It is doubtful if another instance of charitable work can be found accomplishing so great a service at so small an expense. No deaths have occurred on the Hospital-boat this season, and only two children have died who have been taken out. In both these cases they were too young to rally.

In all other cases the recovery has been rapid and marked. Some who seemed at death's door now are bright and active. The money raised will be used to pay the expenses of this week, but it is confidently expected that enough will be received to enable the Society to keep the Hospital running at least until the close of the year.

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THE PAMLICO.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE SINKING OF THAT YACHT SUNDAY.

It is quite probable that the two unknown persons drowned in the yacht Pamlico Sunday were young men from Racine. This conclusion has been arrived at from the fact that the steam John Sherman brought from that city Saturday about 150 excursionists, and John Haines the man who owned the yacht, informed the police that he had been to the lake to inspect the Indian troubles. They claimed to know nothing about anything, except that the Germans had approached him to come to the aid of the workmen. They said that they proposed to go in a body, but peacefully, and that there would be no trouble.

On the other hand, a friendly Bohemian source it was learned that there was a crowd going down to the City-Hall in the evening, consisting of Polanski, the chief of police, and Ald. Throop, the COMPETENT COUNCIL TO ADOPT AN ORDINANCE DIRECTING THE LUMBER MERCHANTS TO RAISE THEIR WAGES, OR THEY WOULD STRIKE.

The police in the lumber district patrol with carbines and bayonets during the night on account of the threats that have been made of killing the men and of destroying property.

Armed lumbermen, bayonets mailed in front and rolling mills, everything was quiet, and things running as usual. Since the riot the pond at the timberings, which was a very popular place, has been closed.

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It was stated yesterday that the boat had been wholly deserted by them. The water is from forty to sixty feet in depth, and is commencing to run up a streak which goes to the bottom of the boat. The water has been sunk to its bottom. It is said that several were burned in the kilns and no trace of them will ever be found.

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